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CONTENTS

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

Joint Declaration Presented to Geneva Conference *[ADN]* 1

ALBANIA

Trade Delegation Departs for Turkey 2
Delegation Arrives 2
Hungarian Envoy Hosts National Day Reception 2
Cami Speaks at Youth Union Plenum *[ZERI I RINISE 30 Mar]* 2
Publication of New Local Newspapers Reported *[ZERI I POPULLIT 1 Apr]* 3

BULGARIA

Haitian CP Leader on Visit, Discusses Relations 4
Atanasov Completes Talks in Iraq 4
Press Greets Chemical-Arms-Free Zone Proposal 5

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

UK Nuclear Espionage Claims Denied 6
Jakes Departs on Visit to Hungary 6
Leaders Congratulate Hungarian Counterparts *[RUDE PRAVO 2 Apr]* 6
Bratislava Demonstrations Viewed *[Bratislava PRAVDA 2 Apr]* 7

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Intervention in Church Newspaper Coverage *[Hamburg DPA]* 10
Flood Alert Issued in Many Kreise *[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 4 Apr]* 10
Hungary's Marjai Pays Official Visit 10
Received by Stoph 10
Holds Cooperation Talks *[MTI]* 11
Leaders Congratulate Hungary on National Day 11
Fischer Gives Statement on Disarmament *[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 1 April]* 11
Construction Minister Meets USSR Counterpart *[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 5 Apr]* 12
Environment Minister Receives British Minister *[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 5 Apr]* 12
Dickel Receives Mozambican Officials *[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 4 Apr]* 12
Zambia-GDR Society Greets Honecker, Kaunda *[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 29 Mar]* 12

HUNGARY

Ammunition Explodes at Soviet Troop Station 14
Czechoslovakia's Jakes Arrives in Budapest 14
Editor Criticizes Romanian Measures 14

POLAND

Orzechowski Gives Disarmament Statement *[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 1 Apr]* 15
Messner Returns From USSR Visit 15
Further Reportage 15
Orzechowski Receives U.S. Congress Delegation 15
Communique on PZPR Politburo 30 Mar Session *[TRYBUNA LUDU 1-4 Apr]* 15
Jaruzelski Attends PRON Council Meeting 18

PAP Reports Meeting 18
Malinowski Chairs Peasant Party Meeting 19

ROMANIA

Political Executive Committee Holds Meeting 20
Chaired by Ceausescu 20
PEC Examines Report 20
Ceausescu Gives Speech to RCP Plenum *[SCINTEIA 30 Mar]* 20
Ceausescu Departs for Visit to Indonesia 27
Ceausescu To Visit Vietnam in Late April 27

YUGOSLAVIA

Further Reportage on Mojsov's Visit to Spain 28
Speech to Spanish Parliament 28
Mojsov Activities in Madrid 28
Mojsov, Gonzalez Hold Talks 29
Poland's Urban Arrives on 4-Day Visit 29
Joint GDR Cooperation Committee Opens Session 29
'Alternative Slovene Constitution' Proposed 30

Joint Declaration Presented to Geneva Conference

LD061605 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1333 GMT 6 Apr 88

[Text] Geneva, 6 Apr ADN—The ambassadors of the GDR and the CSSR at the Geneva Disarmament Conference, Dr Harald Rose and Milos Vejvoda, Wednesday presented the joint declaration of the SED, the CPCZ, and the SPD on a chemical weapons ban to Ambassador David Meiszter, president of the 40-state body, and Ambassador Bogumil Sujka, chairman of the Committee for Chemical Weapons.

The ambassadors took the opportunity to stress that considerable progress had indeed been achieved in negotiations on a worldwide ban on chemical weapons, but that since last autumn considerable problems had arisen. In view of this situation, the parties supported their governments' appeal to the participants in the disarmament conference to continue their work in a constructive spirit and to remove all obstacles.

The ambassadors stressed that the joint initiative of the three parties for the creation of a chemical weapons-free zone is aimed at achieving a worldwide ban on these weapons as soon as possible.

Trade Delegation Departs for Turkey

AU051839 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 5 Apr 88

[Text] A government trade delegation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, headed by Vito Kapo, minister of light industry, left for the Republic of Turkey today. The delegation was seen off at Rinas Airport by Jovan Bardhi, minister of the food industry, and other comrades.

Bilal Simsir, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Turkey to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, was also present.

Delegation Arrives

AU061851 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 6 Apr 88

[Text] The government trade delegation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, led by Comrade Vito Kapo, arrived today in Ankara. The delegation was welcomed at Ankara airport by Minister of State Mehmet Yazar, and officials of the ministries of foreign affairs, foreign trade, and finances.

Nesip Kaci, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the Republic of Turkey, was also present.

Hungarian Envoy Hosts National Day Reception

AU061850 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 6 Apr 88

[Text] (Karoly Kriston), charge d'affaires ad interim of the People's Republic of Hungary in the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, hosted a reception on the occasion of Hungary's National Day. The reception was attended by Minister of Transportation Luan Babameto, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Sokrat Plaka, Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Alltan Ylli, and others. The reception was also attended by heads and officials of diplomatic missions accredited to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

Cami Speaks at Youth Union Plenum

AU061636 Tirana ZERI I RINISE in Albanian 30 Mar 88 pp 1-2

[Speech delivered by Foto Cami, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, at the meeting of the Union of Working Youth of the Albania Central Committee plenum in Tirana on 28 March]

[Excerpts] At this meeting of the youth organization's Central Committee plenum, you examined and discussed the problems and the tasks confronting the youth organizations, which arise from the proceedings of the fifth AWP Central Committee plenum "For a comprehensive advance of socialist culture and its increased role in every aspect of the country's life."

What is important is that you have responded to the tasks posed by the AWP plenum quickly and in a timely manner, you have dealt with them correctly, on a broad plane, with a sense of responsibility, and trying at the same time to determine concrete objectives and actions in this field. [passage omitted]

Among the numerous tasks posed, I would like to deal with two of them, which I believe must draw the attention of the youth organization, because of their importance, as well as because of the weaknesses and shortcomings observed in daily life.

1. First of all, I would like to talk about ethics, moral culture, in which we experience a certain lag compared with our general level of knowledge and intellectual culture. There is an explanation for this manifestation. This has to do with the influence exercised by the old traditions, customs, and norms, which are ordinarily extremely conservative and do not disappear easily. This also has to do with the pressure exerted on our people by the capitalist and revisionist world, and which is felt particularly in the field of the taste and behavior of individuals. This is also conditioned by certain difficulties of growth, as well as by weaknesses in our work in this field.

We are talking about those manifestations causing concern in the attitude toward work and property, where we have breaches of discipline, low productivity and poor quality, damages, misuses, and even theft. We are talking here about that very uncultured behavior toward girls and women, and old people, about that base and banal vocabulary used even by university students, about unruly behavior causing concern to people in buses, trains, movie theaters, sport fields, and other public places. And we are talking about the revival of some old customs concerning betrothals, weddings, and funerals.

What do all these manifestations indicate? They indicate weaknesses in our work, a lack of earnest engagement in this struggle, as well as, in some cases, a formal and inefficient activity on our part. People learn about the materialistic world outlook, about the class struggle, and about the norms of communist morality, and so forth, at schools and various other educational forums, and many of them are capable of reproducing what they have learned and read in textbooks. But in their practical activity they fail to adhere to our concepts, principles, and norms, and they behave and act against them. This is an indication of superficial work, a mechanical learning, proof that our ideological convictions and moral norms have not become flesh and blood, are not embodied in every step of our individuals. The elimination of this weakness, which is to be observed even in the schools and other forms of educational activity, requires a closer bond with our daily life, a permanent confrontation with the problems created in life, and with the alien manifestations and attitudes observed in life. Only such a confrontation would make our educational work more efficient.

These alien manifestations are not the only thing that must concern us, because as manifestations of the class struggle that they are, we will be confronting them to a particular degree for a long time to come. An even greater evil is the tolerant and indifferent attitude adopted toward these manifestations. It is this attitude that gives the green light to such manifestations and their bearers. This is where we must strike our major blow. We must sensitize public opinion, raise it, prevent it from remaining passive and a mere spectator, make it react and operate strongly against all that is alien and contrary to the laws, rules, and norms of our society. The youth and its militant organization must be the leading force in this struggle, a powerful striking force. But we must admit that not all youth organizations find themselves in such militant and revolutionary positions. Many of them fail to confront alien manifestations within their own ranks, let alone in their working collectives or in society at large, fail to react properly against them. And this happens because they frequently minimize and underrate them, and sometimes because they lose confidence in their own power to struggle against these manifestations and their bearers.

The action that you intend to mount on the question of moral and civic education is fully justified for all these reasons. This should really be a great and powerful action, well coordinated with the other mass organizations, with the state and economic organs, with schools and cultural institutions, to create everywhere an atmosphere that is irreconcilable with alien manifestations and their bearers.

2. Always keeping the struggle against alien manifestations alive, be they conservative or liberal, we must at the same time enhance the positive example, those distinguished and progressive people, those who distinguish themselves by their lofty culture, and above all else those who teach and work with passion and creativity. Capable and talented people constitute a great national wealth. They provide new impulses to development and progress, blaze new paths, seek higher achievements, and, through their example, they become a source of inspiration and stimulation for all others. [passage omitted]

Publication of New Local Newspapers Reported

AU061418 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 1 Apr 88 p 1

[Editorial: "Good Luck to the New Local Newspapers"]

[Excerpt] By decision of the AWP Central Committee Secretariat, the publication of 11 new local newspapers began in the districts of Lezhe, Permet, Puke, Pogradec, Mirdite, Tepelene, Mat, Gramsh, Kolonje, Tropoje, and Librazhd, where none existed before. Local newspapers, organs of the district AWP committees, are now published in all districts.

The publication of these newspapers constitutes an important event in the socio-political life of these districts, of course, but also in the country as a whole. This shows the party's constant solicitude to extend the press in all districts and to raise its quality.

The local newspapers are another weapon given to the district party committees in their struggle to implement all the tasks posed by the party. Through these newspapers the AWP committees will implement the party's directives in close conformity with the concrete conditions and needs of the districts and their characteristics. They will become tribunes of the voice of the masses, workers, cooperativists, communists, and cadres, tribunes to stimulate the revolutionary mobilization to fulfill the tasks in all fields of life. [passage omitted]

Haitian CP Leader on Visit, Discusses Relations

AU061805 Sofia BTA in English
1732 GMT 6 Apr 88

[Text] Sofia, April 6 (BTA)—Mr Rene Theodore, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Parti Unifie des Communistes Haitiens (PUCH), who is visiting here, said today that the foremost priority which his party faces now is to rally all democratic and patriotic forces in the country for the election of a legitimate government which should take Haiti out of the crisis. "This is an absolute must for the development of our society. The situation requires political forms of struggle, and we stage demonstrations," he specified.

Discussing the situation in Haiti, Mr Rene Theodore said that the U.S. imperialist forces exert pressure on the Haitian media. "They want to make us forget the circumstances under which the country's president was elected. How can you call 'election' a zero voter turnout?", he asked.

The Haitian communist leader emphasized that the government which is now usurping power is absolutely ostracized by the people and has fallen into almost full international isolation. "The situation in the country can well be described as a state of political siege," he said.

Over the last few decades, developments in Central America and more specifically in the Caribbean have had a direct bearing on the situation in Haiti, Mr Rene Theodore indicated, and he said that the elimination of the dictatorship in Nicaragua inspired the Haitian people with hope to carry on their struggle to a successful end.

"We Haitians follow closely the Nicaraguan Government's efforts toward the establishment of just peace in that country. The Sandinist Government enjoys the confidence of the Nicaraguan people, it is also confident in its own strength and is strong enough to bring about a political settlement of the crisis in the country. This inspires us with courage to lead our own national struggle for sovereignty, for the installment of a legitimate government of our own choice, for social justice and economic development, consistent with the interests of the Haitian people," Mr Rene Theodore said.

During his visit, Mr Rene Theodore conferred with Mr Milko Balev, Politburo member and secretary of the CC of the BCP, and with Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP.

They discussed questions concerning the world communist and workers movement and briefed each other on the work of the two parties.

A shared desire was expressed for a further expansion of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the BCP and the Parti Unifie des Communistes Haitiens on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, for the sake of world peace and social progress.

Atanasov Completes Talks in Iraq

AU061845 Sofia BTA in English
1748 GMT 6 Apr 88

["Successful Development of the Relations Between Bulgaria and Iraq"—BTA headline]

[Text] Baghdad, April 6 (BTA spec corr.)—Today here, in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding ended the official talks between Mr Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, and Mr Taha Yasin Ramadan, member of the Revolutionary Command Council and first deputy prime minister of Iraq. The cochairmen of the Bulgaro-Iraqi Joint Committee for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation Mr Khristo Khristov, minister at the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations, and Mr Karim Hasan Rida, minister of agriculture and irrigation of Iraq, reported on the results of the 19th session of the committee which has completed its work. The achieved agreements which will be included in the documents prepared for signing tomorrow were approved.

Today Mr Georgi Atanasov received Mr Tariq 'Aziz, minister of foreign affairs of Iraq. The talk was attended by Mr Ivan Ganev, Bulgaria's deputy minister of foreign affairs. The two sides noted that the relations between Bulgaria and Iraq undergo a successful development in the spirit of friendship, cooperation and trust in compliance with the agreements between Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Saddam Husayn, reached in 1980.

Positive assessment was given to the dialogue between the USSR and the U.S. which has set the beginning of real nuclear disarmament with the INF Treaty. The two sides expressed hope that this tendency in the international relations will have a favorable effect on the peaceful settlement of regional conflicts. The Bulgarian side informed in detail of the address of the Foreign Ministers Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states which has been adopted in Sofia.

High assessment was given to the Belgrade meeting of the ministers of foreign affairs of the Balkan countries.

The two sides were unanimous that the Palestinian issue remains in the core of the Middle East crisis which could find its just solution at an international peace conference. In connection with the conflict between Iran and Iraq was reaffirmed the willingness for a success of the consultations of the UN secretary general for implementation of Resolution 598 of the UN Security Council for cessation of the war and for finding of comprehensive and just solution of the conflict.

This evening Mr Taha Yasin Ramadan gave an official dinner in honor of Mr Georgi Atanasov which passed in a friendly atmosphere.

Press Greets Chemical-Arms-Free Zone Proposal

AU070940 Sofia BTA in English
0908 GMT 7 Apr 88

["On the Declaration of SPD, SED and CPCZ"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 7 (BTA)—Consistency and insistence is displayed by the leaders of the German Social Democratic Party (SPD), of the CC of the German Socialist Unity Party (SED), and of the CC of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, with their new proposal aiming at accelerating the establishing of a zone in Europe free of chemical weapons. Their joint declaration is an important and timely continuation of the initiative on the same problem which has been proclaimed last year, writes today's RABOTNICHESKO DELO.

KOOPERATIVNO SELO stresses that last year, through the fault of the United States mainly, at the talks on banning chemical weapons in Geneva unfavourable tendencies emerged which hamper the working out of a convention on a complete ban and destruction of all chemical weapons. The daily sees the need for the declaration of the three parties as an additional stimulus for the course of the negotiations. Offering to their governments to start negotiations for establishing zones free of chemical weapons in Europe, calling on the other European countries to take part in this dialogue, the three parties are trying to open one more channel in the international efforts for liquidation of the "silent death", emphasises KOOPERATIVNO SELO.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO summarizes that, as in a number of other cases, this time again the countries from Europe serve as an example of the development of the dialogue and the East-West relations. The three parties show concern not only over their "common home" but over the fate of the planet, writes the paper in conclusion.

UK Nuclear Espionage Claims Denied

LD061803 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 6 Apr 88

[Text] The Guatemalan bubble around the Czechoslovak Tatra expedition has barely burst, yet we have another affair on our shoulders. This time, the new bubble was blown up in London. Allegedly a Czechoslovak spy attempted to obtain the most secret information about British nuclear submarines. Could it be that our Vltava river flotilla needs reinforcement? As no suitable Czech or Slovak was available, this time for a change the agent is a man from Holland, named Erwin van Haarlem. So far no evidence has been mentioned but, as Hasek says, the fact that nothing has been found only proves how cunning is [words indistinct]

The new affair has fulfilled its aim. For example, the venerable THE TIMES used it as a pretext to promptly publish—with assidous help from two emigre traitors—a sort of brief history of Czechoslovak espionage in England. It contains fantastic claims—that excellent Czechoslovak agents had bribed a number of British MP's, who are not named, and how in 1979 they even tried it with the prime minister himself. In short, the famous Colonel (Lawrence) and the legendary James Bond are no match for our boys.

Affairs like this have a short life. And no wonder. Indeed, the only aim of this type of fantastic story is to throw mud on the socialist countries and throw doubts at their peace efforts.

Jakes Departs on Visit to Hungary

LD070718 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0700 GMT 7 Apr 88

[Text] Milos Jakes, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, left by air today for a friendly working visit to the Hungarian People's Republic taking place at the invitation of Janos Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP.

Comrade Milos Jakes was seen off at Prague's Ruzyne Airport by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other representatives.

The special plane took off for the journey to Budapest shortly before 0800 hours this morning.

Leaders Congratulate Hungarian Counterparts

AU061121 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Apr 88 p 1

[CTK report: "Congratulations to Hungary"]

[Text] Prague—Milos Jakes, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; CSSR President Gustav Husak; and CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal have sent Janos Kadar, MSZMP general secretary; Karoly Nemeth, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; and Karoly Grosz, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, the following congratulatory telegram on the occasion of their country's national day—the 43d anniversary of Hungary's liberation:

Dear comrades, on the occasion of national day—the 43d anniversary of Hungary's liberation—we are sending you, the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council, the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, and all fraternal Hungarian people warm comradely greetings and cordial congratulations on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the government and the people of the CSSR, and on our behalf.

Our country's working people follow with profound interest and sympathies the endeavor of the people of the Hungarian People's Republic, our close friends and neighbors, aimed at the development of socialist society. They value the successes achieved under the MSZMP leadership on that road, successes which serve the consolidation of socialism and strengthening of cooperation between our states.

We sincerely value the firm relations of fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between our communist parties, states, and the people of the two countries. We are convinced that these relations, which rest on the consistent implementation of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, will further deepen and become enriched through the process of accelerating socioeconomic development and perfecting socialist democracy in our two countries in the interest of our nations, socialism, peace, and progress in the world.

We highly value the contribution of the Hungarian People's Republic to the strengthening of all-round cooperation among states of the socialist community, the consolidation of their unity and cohesion. The consistent peace policy of the Hungarian People's Republic significantly contributes to the growth of your fatherland's authority in the world, to the strengthening of the common struggle for the preservation of peace and averting the threat of nuclear catastrophe.

Dear comrades, on this important day we wish you and all Hungarians much success in the implementation of the demanding tasks determined by the 13th MSZMP Congress in building socialist society in your beautiful fatherland.

Alois Indra, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, and Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, have also sent their counterparts congratulatory telegrams on the national day of the Hungarian People's Republic.

Bratislava Demonstrations Viewed
AU061315 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 2 Apr 88 p 3

[Article by Stefan Dinko: "Lies Will Not Cover Up the Truth"]

[Text] If we were fatalists and superstitious, we could perhaps see a causal connection between the true "April" weather and ample rainfall of the last few days and the tidal wave of outrageous lies being spread through the ether from the West in connection with the "silent demonstration" of Bratislava, or, to be more accurate, with the antistate provocation of last Friday, 25 March. It is as though nature wanted to wash down the dirt that has been piled up. Even for the earth's atmosphere, these lies were too much to bear and the heavens thus shed tears over the production of the Voice of America, Radio Free Europe, and other radio and television stations, not excluding those of neighboring Austria. They have become unbearable, to say nothing of the complete loss of journalistic ethics.

The lengths of absurdities to which they went in their contrivances aimed at generating a psychosis of fear, tension, and the darkest political gloom are borne out by some "remarkable" observations made by Austrian television in its reports, which got grounded in the shallowness of the most imbecile of detective stories. Thus, according to Austrian television, "something was hanging in the air" in Bratislava and "Hviezdoslav Square, though calm, is watched over by the electronic eye of state power." It goes without saying that, since the contrived plot of the story is set in a socialist country, the evil rogue is "state power." What a pity that our neighbors failed to notice that "electronic eyes," or, in other words, television cameras are mounted also in other much-frequented localities of Bratislava, but not only in the streets of Bratislava but, for example, also on the intersections of Vienna. It has somehow become a routine practice in the last quarter of the 20th century to use such technology in big cities to monitor the traffic situation at pressure points of bustling city traffic.

But this is, so to speak, only a banality compared with what other "reporters" managed to think up. A sense of "objectivity" and "veracity" was demonstrated by Voice of America correspondent J. Naegele, who claimed that Hviezdoslav Square "was filled" with 2,000 people. They had to be giants worthy of the Guiness Book of Records if 2,000 of them managed to fill one of the largest Bratislava squares. It is really true that some 2,000 people were there, including curious onlookers, but, of course, the square was far from full. Mr Naegele is simply lying, but he is not alone. They all in unison would like to make us believe that the security agencies used tear gas at Hviezdoslav Square, that they set the dogs against people, and even that "not only the police, but also the army" stepped in. One lie makes many, but lies have short legs and do not take one far.

Of course, no one claims that members of the Public Security Corps did not intervene at Hviezdoslav Square last Friday. At 1800 a representative of the National Front of Bratislava, capital of the Slovak SR, called on a group of assembled citizens to disperse because their demonstration disrupted the peace and public order and had not been permitted by the National Committee. Only some participants in the provocative demonstration responded to the repeated calls to disperse and members of the Public Security Corps therefore had to intervene. A total of 126 persons were detained and escorted to the Public Security Corps' City Administration; they were released shortly afterward. No one is either arrested or detained at present and no injuries or damage to property have been reported.

Anton Hlinka, collaborator of Voice of America, once again showed himself in his typical way. From his place of operation in Munich he even smelled the "policemen's breath, reeking of alcohol," heard "mothers crying"—to make his story even more impressive, he added "babies in carriages"—and saw "many injured and bleeding" people or even people being "pulled." Hlinka's lying is so unscrupulous as to be almost embarrassing. It loses even the slightest glimmer of credibility. The script for his "information" had been prepared long in advance as he is one of the contact men between the foreign and domestic organizers of the whole provocation. He contacted Jan Carnogursky from Bratislava in this specific matter as early as the beginning of March. Originally, the operation was to take place on 14 March, the day of the anniversary of the definitive break-up of the Czechoslovak Republic in 1939 and the establishment of the clericofascist Slovak State, Hitler's obedient vassal and assiduous executor of the policy of the fascist enslavement of Europe. Such was the idea entertained in the so-called National Council for the Liberation of Slovakia, in the World Congress of Slovaks, and in circles made up by the posthumous children of clericofascism in Slovakia. However, later they realized that this would look more like an attempt at rehabilitating the ill-famed fascist regime, which did not quite fit the plans of the centers of ideological subversion in the West and would make it virtually impossible to clothe the affair in the garb of a demonstration of the "religious feelings" of the population.

The organizers speak much about the church, believers, the freedom of religion, and the like. But these things are not what they have in mind or, to be more accurate, they have them in mind only to the extent to which they can be used politically against the socialist state. They are no trailblazers in this regard; experience with the political misuse of the church and of religious sentiments has already been made in, for example, Poland and Yugoslavia and we are not encountering it for the first time either. In the past the socialist state was compelled to adopt legal provisions to protect its interests, at a time when even parts of the Roman Catholic Church, acting on instructions from abroad, started an open struggle

against socialism. However, socialism has never questioned the right of its citizens to profess religious faith, nor has it ever questioned the right of the church to play a commensurate role in the life of society.

This is clear even now to the representatives of the church and to the overwhelming majority of religious believers. That is why they reject provocations by illegal church structures, similar to the one in Bratislava—they do so not only verbally, but in deed. After all, the foreign and local organizers hoped that over 100,000 believers would come to Hviezdoslav Square. Instead, some 600 of them showed up. With reference to two canons of the Code of Church Law that has been in force in the Roman Catholic Church since November 1983, the College of Ordinaries of the Roman Catholic Church and the Greek Catholic Church in Slovakia dissociated itself from this action, which was and is at variance with the true interests of honest believers. It described it as interference in the internal life of the church.

The position assumed by the College of Ordinaries has met with general approval, but also with wrathful reactions from antisocialist elements. The aforementioned Anton Hlinka, for example, attacked Canon S. Zarecky, doctor of theology, the Bratislava dean, for having criticized the organization of the Bratislava provocation. S. Zarecky and many other church dignitaries oppose the line of confrontation with the state. He says: "It is our common wish that the solution of the remaining open issues of religious life should extend the possibilities and promote even more the consecration of our everyday life and thereby help create the moral values needed both by the believers and by our society. The appropriate road to this end is opened by conscientious everyday work for the good of our society and for the preservation of life in peace, and not by questionable demonstrations."

However, those in our country and abroad who would like to misuse the church and religion as a political instrument against socialism refuse to listen to such expressions of one's stand. Our press has published more than one testimony proving that people such as Carnogursky and Miklosko (another organizer of the Bratislava provocation), people who are inspired and guided from abroad, are directed at the line of confrontation and some sort of a "permanent war" against our social system. They base their activities on a document drawn up in fall 1985, which dissociates itself openly from the work of the official church and its hierarchy. The dominating thesis of the document is that it is necessary to raise not the cross of Christ but the sword of Christ.

These people, who are supported by reactionary emigre circles, have stepped up their activity at the exact time when talks between Czechoslovakia and the Vatican have reached a promising stage; the next round of these talks should start in Rome on 11 April. It is quite clear that they want to disrupt these talks because it is not orderly and stable relations between Czechoslovakia and the Vatican that conform with their plans, but tension and a conflicting situation. This is so despite the fact that the talks concern even such issues as the filling of bishoprics in 12 Roman Catholic dioceses, only 3 of which currently have a resident bishop, issues which these people claim are being raised only by them.

It must be said that the Czechoslovak Government does not lay claim to the right to appoint bishops as this is a matter that concerns the Vatican. In an interview with CTK, Deputy Minister Vladimir Janku, director of the CSSR Government Secretariat for Church Affairs, said that "this is the only case of a church or a religious community operating in the CSSR, where these questions, and the supreme guidance of the church in general, are not decided by the domestic church but by the foreign center." It is logical and a tradition, in view of the considerable influence and authority commanded by a bishop's function, that our government delivers its opinion on candidates. It is definitely not the case that we regard as acceptable only bishops from the ranks of the Pacem in Terris Association of Catholic Clergy. However, at the same time we cannot give our consent to the discrimination of priests from this association only because, simultaneously with discharging their spiritual duties, they actively promote the preservation of peace and life on earth and seek to enhance the real authority of the Roman Catholic Church in our socialist society.

After all, the loyalty of priests and believers does not constitute an offense against the church and does not mean their being "subservient" to the state. Even Cardinal Casaroli, the Vatican secretary of state, declared during his talk with CSSR President Gustav Husak in 1985 that the requirement of good rapport with the state is an unconditional canonical demand on a candidate for a bishop's post.

We could even speak of a comical situation in connection with the reaction of some circles in the West to the unlawful political gathering in Bratislava masquerading as a religious event, especially in connection with their reaction to the lawful interference by the guardians of public order against the participants in this provocation—had this reaction not been a perfidious propaganda maneuver. People from the Voice of America, Radio Free Europe, or the BBC present themselves as "protectors" of perestroyka and glasnost [Russian terms used] and are even shedding tears—crocodile tears, of course—over their fate in Czechoslovakia. Addressing them, Miroslav Pavel, head of the press section of the Office of the CSSR Government Presidium, said forcefully and clearly that the policy of democratization, expanding the public's access to information, and glasnost does not mean noncompliance with relevant laws and other legal norms. It is precisely such actions, in the course of which irresponsible groups provoke a clash with the state power, that will not serve the cause of the policy of democratization, because they divert attention from the important tasks of economic and social restructuring. Restructuring is not, and will not be, tantamount to the dismantling of socialism, but a process that will mean more socialism.

We are entering this new, important stage in the development of the socialist society not only with exponents of the scientific, materialistic world view, but also with a number of people, whose awareness is shaped by other influences, such as, for example, religion and the church. Their faith does not prevent them from taking an active part in the building of the socialist society, nor does it conflict with the socialist principles and prospects of the restructuring of all spheres of the life of society. True, this goes against the grain of the organizers of antisocialist actions, and it cannot be otherwise. Yet it is certain that they will not come through with their hostile provocations.

Intervention in Church Newspaper Coverage

LD051444 Hamburg DPA in German 1340 GMT 5 Apr 88

[Text] East Berlin (DPA)—GDR authorities have once again intervened massively in the news coverage by Evangelical Church newspapers. The 27 March edition of the Mecklenburg Church Paper (No 13), according to church circles on Tuesday, was not printed following the intervention of the East Berlin Council of Ministers Press Office. Several paragraphs dealing with reports from the sessions of the regional synods in Schwerin and Dresden had to be deleted from the 3 April Berlin edition of DIE KIRCHE, which was evident from deletion marks and blank spaces.

The church board in Schwerin reportedly refused to replace excerpts from a report to Synod in its 27 March edition. The state authorities said dealing with such subjects was not a matter for the church. Statements on the premilitary training of apprentices had also caused offense. It was said that DIE KIRCHE had been banned from publishing remarks by Saxony Regional Bishop Johannes Hempel on the problem of emigration and military service issues. The accusation of interfering in state affairs was raised over this.

The last time difficulties in news coverage occurred was when several church papers covered the "ecumenical gathering" in Dresden in mid-February. "Testimonies of consternation" on social problems in the GDR voiced there were initially banned from publication but were printed in later editions after all.

Flood Alert Issued in Many Kreise

AU061345 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Apr 88 pp 1,2

[Excerpts] East Berlin (ADN/ND)—On Sunday [3 April] the elongated Elbe flood wave reached the Magdeburg region, which prompted another rise in the water level of the lower reaches of the Elbe. At Wittenberg a water level of 0.74 meters was measured on Sunday, which is 3.9 percent above normal. This made it necessary to declare a stage IV flood alert in this area. Another rise is expected at the beginning of the week, and this high water level will continue for some time to come.

On Sunday Dr Hans Reichelt, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of environmental protection and water conservancy, familiarized himself with the situation in the Osterburg and Bolzenburg Kreise concerning the exact implementation of the comprehensive measures aimed at preventing and combating the floods. [passage omitted]

A flood alert has been declared in a total of 93 of the Republic's kreise: stage IV in 14 kreise and stage III in another 27 kreise in 9 bezirke. Currently 26 sections of national highways or bezirk roads, extending over a length of 110.4 km, have been closed. Detours have been set up. This concerns sections of the F 71 and F 185 roads in Bernburg, the F 91 road in Merseburg Kreis, and the F 195 road in Hagenow Kreis.

Hungary's Marjai Pays Official Visit

Received by Stoph

LD062230 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1313 GMT 6 Apr 88

[Text] Berlin 6 Apr (ADN)—Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received today Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers and minister of commerce, who is staying in Berlin for discussions in the context of the GDR-Hungarian joint economic commission and for the opening of the Hungarian Economic and Technology Days.

The partners in the talks noted with satisfaction that mutual relations at all levels of social activity are developing successfully. The consistent realization of the long-term program for the development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the GDR and Hungary to the year 2000, signed by the leading representatives of the two countries, has great significance for the increase in effectiveness and dynamics of cooperation in the economic area. It contributes to the more intensive structuring of economic relations between the two countries. The good and effective bilateral cooperation serves both countries and is a contribution to the joint struggle for a peaceful future for the peoples.

Decisive impulses for an acceleration of scientific-technical progress must come from the agreed measures in the area of key technologies.

The two sides agreed that scientific-technical cooperation, which is developing successfully, must have a still greater influence on specialization and cooperation in production. Now it is a matter of using the possibilities for its deepening, which have been shown in the working groups of the economic commission, to a broad extent for the comprehensive intensification of the national economies of both countries.

The partners in the talks stressed that the plan coordination for the period 1991-95 on the levels of the central state organs, the branch organs, and the enterprises will contribute effectively to the solution of the tasks of the complex program of the scientific-technical progress of the CEMA countries until the year 2000. Special significance is given in this context to the expansion of direct relations between the combines and enterprises of the GDR and Hungary.

Wolfgang Rauchfuss, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister for material management, participated in the talks, which took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Holds Cooperation Talks

LD062232 Budapest MTI in English
1945 GMT 6 Apr 88

[Text] Berlin, April 6 (MTI)—The chairmen of the Hungarian-GDR economic and technical and scientific cooperation committee held a meeting in Berlin April 5-6.

Deputy Prime Ministers Jozsef Marjai of Hungary and Wolfgang Rauchfuss of the GDR, the co-chairmen of the committee, determined the measures referring to the implementation of tasks arising from the recent discussions of prime ministers of the two countries held in Hungary.

The sides evaluated the state of cooperation in microelectronics, biotechnology, chemical industry and agriculture. In this latter theme they stressed the importance of closer technical and scientific relations. The sides were of the evaluation that cooperation has continuously been further developed.

The co-chairmen of the committee evaluated as positive the 1987 goods turnover between the two countries, which showed a 3.6 per cent growth as compared to the previous year. They dealt with the state of fulfilling the 1988 goods turnover and stressed the importance of steady-paced, time-proportionate deliveries. They agreed to make up for the delivery arrears of 1987 as soon as possible. Both sides will make efforts to expand good turnover set down in the annual protocol by exploring new opportunities and adapting to the requirements.

Jozsef Marjai and Wolfgang Rauchfuss signed a memo at the end of the talks.

During his visit to the German Democratic Republic, Jozsef Marjai met Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR. The Hungarian deputy prime minister held talks with Deputy Prime Minister Guenther Kleiber, permanent representative of the GDR to the CMEA, and with Minister of Foreign Trade Gerhard Beil, and Minister of Trade and Supply Gerhard Briksa.

Jozsef Marjai returned to Budapest Wednesday.

Leaders Congratulate Hungary on National Day

LD032156 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1700 GMT 3 Apr 88

[Text] Erich Honecker and Willi Stoph have sent congratulations to the representatives of the Hungarian People's Republic on the occasion of the Hungarian national holiday. In the telegram to Janos Kadar, Karoly Nemeth and Karoly Grosz, it is stressed that Hungary enjoys a high standing in the world. The country contributes in a significant way to strengthening socialism and acts with great initiative to improve things in the world. In this it is closely linked with the other socialist states.

The leading public figures of the GDR point with pleasure to the successful development of bilateral relations. The trusting cooperation between the SED and the MSZMP proves again and again to be the motivating force.

Fischer Gives Statement on Disarmament

AU051438 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Apr 88 p 6

[Statement by Oskar Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs, given to Boyko Vutov and Petur Gornenski, "representatives of the RABOTNICHESKO DELO Editorial Board": "For the Happiness of the Peoples"—no date given]

[Text] Please allow me to stress first that the key issues of mankind's peaceful future focused the attention of the 16th session of the Committee of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Warsaw Pact member states. The documents which were adopted at the session testify of this fact.

It was characteristic of the session that the statements of all participants were multifaceted and saturated with initiatives aimed at further developing the common peace course of the socialist countries. As far as the GDR is concerned, its contribution is evident in continuing the policy of dialogue related to reducing tension and the lack of confidence, as well as in its further specific work related to implementing the joint GDR-CSSR initiative on creating a nuclear-free corridor and a zone free of chemical weapons in the heart of Europe.

The meeting on the issue of nuclear zones, which will take place in Berlin in June, is a specific contribution of the German socialist states, aimed at using every opportunity to free the world from nuclear weapons.

Please allow me to point out that the withdrawal of operational-tactical missiles based in the GDR was completed ahead of schedule just a few days ago. This was a real overture on the part of the GDR and the USSR and a preliminary step, expected to facilitate the implementation of the INF Treaty, which was signed in Washington. This step is beneficial for peace and universal security, and directly serves the people. This is so because already this summer the first tourists will be accommodated in the facilities which until recently were occupied by the missile units. What could prove in a more eloquent manner that the socialist peaceful policy serves the peoples' happiness and peace.

Construction Minister Meets USSR Counterpart

AU061123 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Apr 88 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ADN)—On Monday [4 April] Wolfgang Junker, GDR minister of construction, opened the talks with Vladimir Reshetilov, minister of construction in the northern and western regions of the USSR, on cooperation between the GDR and USSR in the construction sphere. The Soviet guest is heading a delegation of construction specialists who are on a several-day visit to the GDR to familiarize themselves with experiences in industrial and housing construction and with management and planning in the field of construction.

Wolfgang Junker spoke about the development of performance and efficiency in the GDR's construction sphere in implementing the 11th SED Congress resolutions and reported on the initiatives and results obtained by construction workers so far in fulfilling and purposefully overfulfilling the 1988 national economic plan. He stressed the great importance of science and technology, the broad application of key technologies in fulfilling the construction tasks, particularly the quick application of scientific-technological findings in practice with high economic efficiency.

The two ministers discussed possible ways of intensifying cooperation in the construction sphere, particularly scientific-technological cooperation.

During his stay in the GDR, Minister Reshetilov will visit institutions of the building academy, industrial and housing construction enterprises, and building sites in the capital, in Frankfurt (Oder), and Magdeburg.

Environment Minister Receives British Minister

AU061332 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Apr 88 p 2

[Excerpt] East Berlin (ADN)—The tasks and results of environmental policy were the focal points of a discussion in Berlin on Monday [4 April] between Dr Hans Reichelt, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister of environmental protection and water conservancy, and Colin Moynihan, under secretary of state in the Department of the Environment and minister for sport of Great Britain.

The interlocutors exchanged experiences concerning the economical use and the protection of natural resources and discussed possibilities of how to expand bilateral scientific-technological cooperation in the sphere of environmental protection, water management, and meteorology. They stated with satisfaction that good progress has been achieved concerning the development of relations in this area. [passage omitted]

Dickel Receives Mozambican Officials

AU061150 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Apr 88 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ADN)—Army General Friedrich Dickel, minister of the interior and chief of the GDR People's Police, held a friendly talk with Manuel Jorge Antonio, minister of the interior of the People's Republic of Mozambique and member of the Central Committee of the Mozambique Liberation Front, in Berlin on Sunday [3 April]. The visitor, who is heading a delegation, arrived on the same day for a friendship visit to the GDR. The meeting was attended by Amadeu da Conceicao, charge d'affaires ad interim of the People's Republic to Mozambique in the GDR.

Zambia-GDR Society Greets Honecker, Kaunda

AU301226 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Mar 88 p 1

[ND report: "Support for Conference on Nuclear-Free Zones"]

[Text] East Berlin (ND)—Z. Ndholvu, chairman of the newly founded Zambia-GDR Friendship Society, has sent the following message to the heads of state of Zambia and the GDR, Kenneth Kaunda and Erich Honecker:

Esteemed Comrade Dr Kenneth David Kaunda, esteemed Comrade Erich Honecker, on the occasion of the founding of the Zambia-GDR Friendship Society, I convey to you most cordial greetings on behalf of all members.

With the founding of our society, a new chapter has been opened in the long-standing traditional ties of friendship between our states and peoples.

Fully in the spirit of the agreements reached during your mutual friendship visits, through our active work we would like to lend fresh impetus to the development of relations between the Republic of Zambia and the GDR, and make our specific contribution to deepening understanding between our peoples and to safeguarding world peace.

Esteemed Comrade Dr Kaunda, we wholeheartedly support your untiring work for the happiness of our people, for the elimination of racism and apartheid, as well as for a peaceful development in our region and in the whole of Africa.

Esteemed Comrade Erich Honecker, the GDR's solidarity and support for Africa's struggle to liberate itself from the yoke of colonialism and apartheid is an inexhaustible source of inspiration for us. At the same time we have great respect for your personal contribution to nuclear

disarmament and detente in Europe. Your proposal to convene an international conference for nuclear zones in Berlin again testifies to your honest desire to bring about peace in the world.

I wish you, esteemed Comrade Dr Kaunda, and you, esteemed Comrade Erich Honecker, good health, creative vigor, and much success for your efforts to realize the challenging goals for the well-being of the peoples in our two states.

Lusaka, 5 March 1988

Z. Ndhlovu,

member of the Central Committee of the United National Independence Party of Zambia and chairman of the Zambia-GDR Friendship Society.

Ammunition Explodes at Soviet Troop Station

LD061702 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 6 Apr 88

[Text] News from Veszprem: An explosion of ammunition occurred in the early hours of this afternoon at the Veszprem Corps of the Soviet troops temporarily stationed in Hungary. Several people were injured in the accident, including one Hungarian citizen. The statement issued on the event states that the consequences of the explosion have been eradicated.

Czechoslovakia's Jakes Arrives in Budapest

LD070858 Budapest MTI in English 0812 GMT 7 Apr 88

[Text] Budapest, April 7 (MTI)—On Thursday Milos Jakes, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, arrived in Budapest at the invitation of Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party. He is accompanied by Michal Stefanak, member of the CPC CC and head of the foreign affairs department.

At the Ferihegy Airport Janos Kadar and Geza Kotai, member of the CC and head of the foreign affairs department, greeted the Czechoslovak guests. Miklos Barity, Hungarian ambassador to Czechoslovakia, and Ondrej Durej, Czechoslovak ambassador to Hungary, were also present.

Editor Criticizes Romanian Measures

LD062014 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 6 Apr 88

[From the "Newsreel" program]

[Text] Many of you have no doubt noticed that two central dailies reacted today in lengthy articles to the Romanian measures of a few days ago. Endre Aczel, editor in chief of "Newsreel," comments:

[Aczel] Good evening. I presume you are not surprised to hear that it was not only the domestic public which took notice of the articles written in a critical tone about Romania in two of our dailies, but also Europe. I can document with new reports the extensive comment being provided by the big news agencies on the forcibly-prescribed Romanianization of the names of Hungarian settlements in Romania.

I have just read, in French and in English, that Hungary is more critical than ever before of Romania's nationality policy, or that Hungary has reacted in exceptionally sharp tones to the name changes.

But the European responses do not mean that the matter has become a cause for Europe, although I myself, for instance, would very much welcome Europe's solidarity. I think this thinking is not alien to Hungarian official politics either and I will tell you why: The other day I met at an international conference a Yugoslav colleague whom I have known for a long time and who happens to be quite familiar with the subject of this commentary. He told me that we Hungarians are wise to approach and interpret the problems of the Hungarian national minority in Romania from the angle of human rights. To my mind, this praise expressed the fact that in our opinion, the treatment we ask for and demand on behalf of Hungarians in Romania is their entitlement not merely as Hungarians but primarily as human beings. This concept can be extended to all minorities whose home is Romania. For this reason, there was also a tiny bit of fear in this praise, that we might perhaps regard the forcible assimilation—or, if necessary liquidation of the minorities the objective and spiritual culture of these minorities—merely as our own exclusive national grievance.

Naturally we are hurt and humiliated that certain authoritative—very authoritative, unfortunately—circles beyond our eastern borders hope to give the impression by not one but several successive strokes of the pen that the 1000-year-old history of Magyardom never happened.

We must not, however, respond by becoming embroiled in primitive passions, giving up our Europeanness and our principles. For this we will not find partners anywhere, let alone solidarity. I do not allow myself to be talked out of good-neighborliness, or to regard friendship with neighboring peoples as a shabby historical illusion.

Romanians will continue to be our eastern neighbors even when every interested party will look back at the aforementioned penstrokes with a feeling of disgust. It is true, unfortunately, that for the moment this is not on the agenda.

Orzechowski Gives Disarmament Statement

AU051609 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Apr 88 p 6

[Statement by Marian Orzechowski, Poland's minister of foreign affairs, given to Boyko Vutov and Petur Gornenski, "representatives of the RABOTNICHESKO DELO Editorial Board": "With United Efforts Toward Realistic Goals"—date not given]

[Text] The conviction that the INF Treaty created a beneficial climate for significant progress in reducing the arsenals of weapons and creating guarantees of the peoples' safe existence, is the premise on which we base our position on the issues of disarmament and international security. We must not waste this opportunity. Thus, the positive processes marked by the treaty could obtain a steady and irreversible character.

In the forum of the ministers of foreign affairs of the Warsaw Pact member states, which took place in Sofia, we discussed the practical implementation of this task and the possibility of making a joint contribution in this respect. As you know, at the session we adopted an Appeal to the NATO Member States and All Countries Participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. In this appeal we outlined the most important directions of the activity in disarmament, and called for the unification of efforts for achieving goals, which in our opinion are realistic.

The process of conventional disarmament in Europe has a primary importance for Poland and all other European countries. We adhere to quickly completing the work on the mandate of the talks on this matter, and activating this forum already during the current year.

We hope that these talks take place in a businesslike atmosphere and will quickly produce the first significant results. With the other allied countries, we are working in this direction on the concept of the talks.

The balance of the conventional forces is attached to many myths. I specifically mean the Western thesis about an alleged superiority of the Warsaw Pact member states. It would be beneficial to purge this concept of the balance from such myths before the talks start, and base the talks on verified tasks. Therefore, our countries propose to conduct an open exchange of statistical data related to the conventional potential of the Warsaw Pact and NATO.

Poland's activity on issues of disarmament and security has a long-lasting tradition and specific characteristics. This activity is based on the philosophy of universal and equal security for all. It is this philosophy, based on our experience, that has produced the Jaruzelski Plan, whose goal is to reduce arms and increase confidence in central Europe, which is an especially dangerous region of our continent. We shall further develop our initiative and include it in the joint activity of the socialist countries in the area of disarmament.

Messner Returns From USSR Visit

LD070807 Warsaw PAP in English 0120 GMT 7 Apr 88

[Text] Warsaw, April 6—Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner ended his working visit to the Soviet Union and returned to Poland tonight.

At the Okecie Warsaw Airport the premier was welcomed by Jozef Czyrek, Jozef Koziol, Marian Orzechowski and Wladyslaw Gwiazda.

Further Reportage

For general reportage on the visit of Poland's Zbigniew Messner to the Soviet Union, including his meetings with CPSU CC General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and Politburo member N.I. Ryzhkov, see the East Europe section of the 6 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Orzechowski Receives U.S. Congress Delegation

LD062017 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 6 Apr 88

[Text] A six-person group of U.S. senators, including former astronaut John Glenn, and a five-person group of members of the House of Representatives arrived in Poland on a visit that will last a few days. The U.S. guests were received by Marian Orzechowski. He described the main directions of Polish foreign policy. He also extensively discussed the most important factors of bilateral relations.

Military aspects of Polish disarmament proposals were explained to the U.S. guests by Lieutenant General Mieczyslaw Dachowski, first deputy chief of staff of the Polish Army.

Communique on PZPR Politburo 30 Mar Session

AU061133 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1-4 Apr 88 pp 1, 2

[PAP Report: "Health Care and Social Welfare: PZPR Central Committee Politburo Session Communique"]

[Text] At a field session held in Katowice on 30 March, the PZPR Central Committee Politburo assessed the implementation of that part of the 10th PZPR Congress resolution that deals with health care and social welfare. Against the background of the voivodship's experiences, the Politburo discussed, inter alia, the situation in the health care field and current problems in this area. The Politburo familiarized itself with the concept for the

reform of medicine. The meeting was attended by scholars, doctors, representatives of the medical services, social organizations, trade unions, and members of the government.

The members of the party leadership familiarized themselves thoroughly with the everyday working of the health and social welfare services and the various ways in which they are organized, as well as innovative solutions, including, among other things, specialist clinics that operate to a very high standard.

During the course of several dozen visits to medical facilities and conversations with numerous doctors, nurses, and patients, the members of the Politburo heard many very interesting substantive and constructive proposals and critical observations. They will provide a valuable supplement to the government decisions and programs that are being prepared at the present time. The outstanding achievements in cardiology and experience in child care deserve to be widely disseminated throughout the country.

The Politburo deemed that the effects of the implementation of the decision made at the 10th congress concerning medicine and social welfare are too varied and are still not being sufficiently felt by society. The increased efforts being made by the state and health care workers are not producing clear changes for the better, although there already are signs of some improvement.

The last 2 years have been a period during which expenditure on these services, which are financed from the state budget and other sources, has increased. In 1987 almost 3,000 hospital beds, 92 out-patient clinics, and 57 rural health care centers became available for use. The availability of basic health care and the possibility of choosing one's own doctor has increased, although this still does not satisfy needs. There has been an increase in the number of complicated modern medical procedures, including the number of patients with chronic kidney failure who receive dialysis and the number of cardiosurgical interventions.

Despite the number of positive changes, the health service is still struggling with a great many problems, including overcrowding in many hospitals, social welfare homes, and nurseries; the amount of time lost by patients seeking medical advice; and shortages of some drugs, sanitary items, and disposable equipment.

Our society's standard of health is unsatisfactory. The mortality rate among working-age men is high, as is the incidence of circulatory illnesses, tumors, injuries, and cases of poisoning. There are many cases of chronic respiratory, alimentary, and nervous disorders.

Average life expectancy, especially that of men, continues to be shorter than in many other socialist and capitalist countries. The infant mortality rate is declining too slowly. However, the high birth rate in recent years does not make it any easier to effect a definite improvement in the care provided to child-bearing women and to infants.

The Politburo stated that many people damage their own health and place a greater burden on the medical service by abusing alcohol, smoking tobacco, and using intoxicants.

It was stressed that eliminating or limiting the causes of illnesses associated with life in civilized society does not depend on the medical services alone. An important component of a system of this kind is everyday and universal concern on the part of every family and every citizen about maintaining a healthy life-style and their physical and mental well-being.

It is essential that all departments, including regional state administrative bodies, cooperate in combaTting the basic health risks that exist in and outside of the workplace and in preventing harm to the natural environment, as these are the main causes of illnesses connected with civilization.

Last year there was a certain improvement in standards of hygiene. However, there are still grounds for severe criticism. These are some of the voivodships in which particular instances of neglect were established: Suwalki, Wloclawek, and Krosno. Failure to observe, and on occasion the scandalous violation of hygiene principles, resulted in the temporary closure of more than 12,000 food-processing facilities. Shortcomings in this field, although not as severe as those mentioned above, were uncovered in many industrial plants, schools, and rest and recreation centers.

The Politburo charged the appropriate ministries and regional state administrative organs with effecting a radical improvement in standards of hygiene and rigorously exacting responsibility at every level. The sanitary services should make their presence felt very strongly during the "order" campaign planned for the near future.

Health service departments and centers should plan and supervise appropriate undertakings. They must acquire significantly greater opportunities for propagating the principles of preventive health care, actively using leisure time, and, above all, reducing alcohol and tobacco consumption. The mass media must provide them with markedly more assistance.

The Politburo pointed out that prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation are the three most important elements of modern health care. Closely related activities in these three fields should create a cohesive and interrelated organizational system.

There should be a reduction in the amount of time needed to formulate an interdepartmental prevention program, which should combine all new and current tasks. The decisions contained in the document should be in keeping with the objectives contained in the Polish strategy of "Health for everyone by the year 2000." It will be a long-term program that will set conditions for the development of national health care.

There is also an urgent need for immediate actions that do not call for great expenditure but produce tangible results.

Many concrete proposals for improvements have been voiced for years, but too little is being done. It was stated that these solutions, which are often very suitable, ought to be considered once again and included in the program for the reform of medicine. They include, for example, plans for improving diagnostic examinations and changes to increase the amount of use made of equipment. Also, better planning of the time needed for courses of treatment to reduce the duration of hospitilization by the maximum possible extent without any detrimental effect on the quality of medical assistance.

The Ministry of Health and Social Welfare should determine what experience acquired by various medical units is suitable for universal application, when this should happen, and who should be responsible for it.

The expansion of basic health care, particularly preventative medicine, and of appropriate examinations in plant and residential district out-patients clinics are tasks of the utmost importance. At the moment they are inadequate, particularly with respect to the early detection of coronary failure, high blood pressure, and certain kinds of tumors. First, basic health care centers should be provided with more staff and equipment, especially in the countryside, and steps should be taken to assign doctors and nurses to various localities more efficiently.

Rehabilitation should not only provide patients with an opportunity to recover their strength and health but should make it increasingly possible for them to return to an active and creative vocational life. The experience of rehabilitation centers in Katowice Voivodship fully confirms this conviction.

The Politburo stressed that inspection and supervision organs responsible for working conditions, and particularly the State Labor Inspectorate and the Public Labor Inspectorate, should play a greater role in exposing and eliminating, or at least reducing possible dangers to the lives and health of employees. They must show a greater interest in the organization of posts and departments in which hazardous work is performed.

There is a definite need for the more intensive training of medical cadres and improving their skills, and for the training of appropriate specialists who can support and take the place of doctors in the administration of health service centers.

The medical service requires increasingly greater financial expenditure. Society has to be informed about this, and the extent to which efforts are being made in this area ought to be made apparent. What continue to be limited resources must be used in a careful and thoughtful way and suitably directed to where needs are greatest and where they can produce beneficial changes in citizens' health. There are still many instances of waste, poor organization of diagnostic examinations and treatment, and ill-considered expenditure, which reduces the possibility of providing help to those who need it.

The Politburo stressed that although the country is experiencing economic difficulties one cannot allow there to be a decline in the financing of medical and welfare services in real terms or permit a reduction in investment in these areas. However, in many voivodships there is a danger that the construction of some hospitals and social welfare homes will not be completed on schedule. The Politburo advised that the government, people's councils, and regional state administrative organs conduct a thorough examination of the current situation and use all available means to eliminate delays.

The Politburo showed great concern for the problems experienced in the production and supply of medical equipment and apparatus, drugs, and sanitary items. It is true that there has been an increase in the supply of some drugs, but the situation remains difficult. The limited capabilities of domestic industry and a shortage of foreign currency do not make it possible to achieve a rapid and tangible improvement in supplies. The government has been charged with conducting operational activities in this area and using all available means to eliminate and reduce shortages. This should be accompanied by decisions that will stop drugs from being wasted, a phenomenon that continues to be very much in evidence.

The manufacture and purchase of expensive apparatus should undergo modifications that are carefully thought out. A false notion of economy sometimes results in the accidental selection of equipment that does not make it possible to fully diagnose particular illnesses. Efforts ought to be made to find more extensive forms of cooperating in the production of equipment, especially with the socialist countries.

The Politburo and the guests attending the session discussed in detail the theses for the reform of health care and social welfare. The basic principles underlying the reform met with approval. They reflect social demands and the expectations of health service employees.

The reform aims to make better use of existing material and financial resources, to reduce and eliminate the number of existing shortcomings, and improve employees' pay. The principle of financing health care and social welfare out of the state budget will be maintained. These funds will be supplemented with resources allocated for such purposes by workplaces, contributions from foundations, gifts, and payments made by patients for certain services and medicines. Their prices should reflect real production costs more accurately. The new sources of finance should facilitate the expansion of medical facilities and the more efficient functioning of medical services.

The changes in health care and social welfare and the partial introduction of principles of economic efficiency into these areas cannot take place without the needs of the poorest people—people who are in a difficult material situation through no fault of their own—being safeguarded. The socialist state has a duty to look after them.

The decentralization of management and improved organization will increase the effectiveness of work performed by medical personnel. The reform means that the administration of health care and social welfare centers will become even more public. It will become possible to make better use of cheaper and also more effective forms of basic health care, to make them more accessible, and to establish a direct link between pay and the quality of performance.

The Politburo stressed most forcefully that the great majority of health service employees—despite numerous difficulties—discharge their duty of providing assistance and relief to patients in a conscientious and selfless way. They enjoy the respect of society. In the light of the upcoming Health Service Employee Day, the Politburo expressed recognition for the selfless and responsible work being performed by the 800,000 people employed in the medical and social welfare fields and conveyed to them wishes for professional satisfaction and personal success.

Jaruzelski Attends PRON Council Meeting

LD061104 Warsaw PAP in English
1050 GMT 6 Apr 88

[Text] Warsaw, April 6—The PRON (Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth) National Council, during a session which began here today and which is being attended by Wojciech Jaruzelski, will discuss preparations for the approaching elections to People's Councils.

Opening the session, PRON's chairman said, among other things, that this year's elections, important in themselves, were inseparably linked with the issue of the economic reform's implementation.

"This is not to be a period of the mechanical carrying out of orders. It is to be a time of initiatives and audacious individual activity. Energetic, creative, selfless people must be allowed to speak. New goals, in new conditions, must be undertaken by local authorities. It is necessary that they become true authorities, that they take over independent functions," Jan Dobraczynski said.

PAP Reports Meeting

LD062237 Warsaw PAP in English
1756 GMT 6 Apr 88

[Text] Warsaw, April 6—"Poland and the Poles need a coalition of people of good will and honest work"-such is the underpinning of all the statements contained in the electoral declaration passed today by the National Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth, PRON.

The council held the meeting at the Sejm (parliament), 74 days before the elections to people's councils. The tasks of the movement in the electoral campaign were the key topic of the discussions. The meeting was attended by the leaders of the PUWP and other parties and associations which are signatories to the founding declaration of PRON. Wojciech Jaruzelski was among them.

Jan Dobraczynski opened the debates, stating in part:

"We have gathered today at the meeting of the council. This is because we are confronted with extremely important and urgent matters. Preparations for the elections to the councils of local self-government have entered the count-down phase.

This year's elections, important in themselves, are inextricably associated with the matter of putting into effect the economic reform which is to restore economic balance to the country, balance which is necessary for its further development and very much hoped for by everyone.

In order for the reform to be effective it must be tied with a new style of thinking. An energetic, creative, devoted man working not on orders but in the awareness that he is fulfilling the civil function entrusted to him, is to come to the fore.

Such a view bears an impact on the elections and the activities of future local authorities. It is necessary for them to become real authorities. We need to reach for human reserves, also to those who have thus far remained on the sideline but whom we know to possess appropriate merits. The elections should expand our PRON front.

We have no illusions: We know that our society is tired, apathetic, discouraged and mentally weakened. In such a society propaganda which undermines every hope and paints everything in black easily finds listeners. The difficulties do exist—and not small ones, at that—but they can be overcome only through a persistent effort to arouse in oneself and others higher ideals than those

which various voices put forward as medicine for the loss of heart: losing oneself in easy work, seeking comfort and the good life, pleasures without obligations. In order to come to grips with the difficult tasks we must become a stronger society, one capable of self-denial, building its life on the principles of morality and responsibility. The reform which we are to build must start with its construction in man, in us.

In the first years following her liberation Poland was also in a difficult situation. She was able to overcome it not owing to some extraordinary steps or brilliant experiments but through the steadfast struggle of all Poles to preserve independent existence. Despite various stances and standpoints, despite the mistakes made, the then Poles did not cease to strive to reach their goal, did not spare efforts and did not protest against the need for sacrifice. It is not differences of views that divide people, but differences in goals.

Each great cause calls for sacrifice. A country in which everyone keeps calling: more, we want more, will not see any improvement, Dobraczynski concluded.

General Secretary of the National Council Stanislaw Ciosek described the tasks which PRON set itself in the electoral campaign. He stated in part:

The greatest political and economic threats are slowly but surely retreating. There is a growing awareness that the started reforms were indispensable.

PRON speaks in favour of people's councils of all levels achieving: first - a strengthening of the financial foundations of their activities, second - a strengthening of the superior position over local bodies of state administration which stems from political system reasons, third - more support from the strong self-government of residents of cities and villages, Ciosek stated.

PRON attaches great importance to the socialization of the electoral-program-generating process. The programs should be created by those who will elect councillors and by candidates running for mandates of social confidence.

During the electoral campaign we must pay special attention to young people, Ciosek continued.

We consider cadre policy as one of the pillars of the ongoing reforms of economic, social and political life. We speak in favour of expanding the social base of governing the country. We lend our support to the initiative of the PUWP in this respect. PRON will actively participate in the promotion of the most valuable citizens and their promotion to managerial posts in the state and economy.

That which has divided us in previous years cannot paralyze our ability to act. Regardless of the differences which divide Poles and which we have no intention of blurring or neglecting, the concern that Poland to be strong through her achievements should be common to all of us, Ciosek said.

The National Council adopted a electoral declaration. The participants of the meeting decided to assign Jan Dobraczynski and Anna Przeclawska to the National Electoral Board and Andrzej Elbanowski to the State Electoral Commission.

Malinowski Chairs Peasant Party Meeting

LD062241 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 6 Apr 88

[Text] Members of the newly elected presidium of the United Peasant Party Supreme Committee met today for an inaugural meeting. Roman Malinowski chaired the meeting. The most important subject was the resolutions of the recently held 10th Congress and tasks arising from them.

Political Executive Committee Holds Meeting

Chaired by Ceausescu

AU061853 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1813 GMT 6 Apr 88

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 6/4/1988—Met on April 6 under the chairmanship of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP analysed the activity in the economy for the fulfilment of the plan for the first quarter of this year as well as the measures to exemplarily fulfil the plan tasks for April.

The Executive Political Committee examined a report on financial-banking control in the national economy in 1987.

The Executive Political Committee also analysed a report on the proposals for stock normatives and the regulation of financing for spare parts and other inventory items.

In connection with the questions examined the Executive Political Committee adopted adequate resolutions.

During the meeting an account was read of the official goodwill visit the president of the Republic of Zaire, Mobutu Sese Seko, paid to Romania. The Executive Political Committee was highly appreciative of the results of the new meeting between President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Mobutu Sese Seko, unanimously approving the results of the new Romanian-Zairean summit dialogue.

PEC Examines Report

AU070836 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0724 GMT 7 Apr 88

["Meeting of the CC of the RCP Executive Political Committee"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 7/4/1988—Met on April 6 under the chairmanship of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP analysed the activity in the economy for the fulfilment of the plan for the first quarter of this year as well as the measures to exemplarily fulfil the plan tasks for April.

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In connection with the questions examined the Executive Political Committee adopted adequate resolutions.

The meeting further heard an account of the official goodwill visit to Romania of the founder chairman of the Popular Revolution Movement and president of the Republic of Zaire, Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga.

The Executive Political Committee appreciated highly the results of President Nicolae Ceausescu's new meeting with President Mobutu Sese Seko which are laid down in a joint communique signed at the end of the visit that marks an outstanding moment in the evolution of the Romanian-Zairean relations, in the strengthening of the cooperation between the two countries. Stress was laid on the conclusions of the talks concerning the stronger growth of the mutually advantageous cooperation in the economy, technology, science, culture and other areas of common interest. The significance was highlighted of the understandings and measures that were agreed upon for the fulfilment of the cooperation targets, for the intensification of cooperation—especially in industry, mining, petroleum, agriculture—for the growth of economic exchanges on the basis of long-term agreements that give stability and perspective to the relations between Romania and Zaire.

The Executive Political Committee also underscored the deep significance of Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Mobutu Sese Seko's exchange of opinions on current international questions. Emphasis was placed with satisfaction on the willingness of Romania and Zaire that the two presidents voiced—to cooperate more closely on the world scene, and actively back the efforts to check the arms race and achieve disarmament, nuclear above all, solve the existing conflicts in various party of the world peacefully, by way of negotiations, to find global solutions to the underdevelopment problems—including the very large foreign debts that are a burden to the developing countries—and to build a new international economic order. The solidarity of the two countries with the struggling African peoples for the eradication of colonialism and neocolonialism, against the racist and apartheid policies, for the strengthening of their national independent and free development, on the path of economic and social progress was also expressed during the talks.

The steadfast promotion of the Romanian-Zairean cooperation—bilaterally and internationally—was shown to be in the best interests of the two countries and peoples, serve the cause of peace, understanding and cooperation among nations.

Unanimously approving the results of the visit, the Executive Political Committee set the measures that will make the understandings on the manifold cooperation between Romania and Zaire effective.

Ceausescu Gives Speech to RCP Plenum

AU061821 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 30 Mar 88 pp 1, 3

["Speech by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu" at the 28-29 March RCP Central Committee plenum in Bucharest]

[Text] Esteemed Comrades: The Party Central Committee plenum examined the balance sheet of economic and financial activity in 1987. It also examined certain issues concerning the improvement of the system of setting up production prices and various remuneration principles for stimulating production earmarked for export and export itself.

The plenum also discussed certain problems in party activity and cadre policy, as well as other reports on the agenda.

All these documents were unanimously approved by the Central Committee plenum. They will be the basis of activities in all fields to unflinchingly implement the decisions of the 13th Congress and the National Conference of the Party and the party program to build the comprehensively developed socialist society and ensure Romania's firm progress toward communism. (Loud applause)

In 1987 we obtained new and important results in promoting the socioeconomic development of our fatherland. Industrial commodity production has increased by 4.5 percent, agricultural production by 2.3 percent, net production value by 5.6 percent, and overall exports by 8.7 percent.

Important achievements were also obtained in other sectors of activity.

We also developed research, education, and culture, which are most important factors for fulfilling the targets established by the 13th Party Congress.

In general, the national income has increased by 4.8 percent; the national income per capita has exceeded 35,000 lei. If we relate this to the noncommercial exchange rate of the dollar in lei, then the national income per capita amounts to about $3,650-3,700.

On the basis of the overall development of production forces, the national wealth has increased by 5.1 percent, exceeding the figure of 4,957 billion lei at the end of last year. The funds entrusted by society to the care and administration of the collectives of working people—in their capacity as owners, producers, and consumers—have increased by 4.6 percent, to exceed the figure of 3,300 billion lei.

Huge industrial, agricultural, and sociocultural investments were made. The working people's incomes have increased. Generally speaking, production prices as well as the prices of consumer goods have remained at the 1986 level and even registered a slight decrease.

All this has been reflected in the growth of all the people's material and cultural standard of living, the supreme goal of our party policy and the essence of the comprehensively developed socialist society we are successfully building in Romania. (Loud and prolonged applause)

On the basis of all these achievements, one can say that the balance sheet of last year's activity is generally good. However, we must take into account the fact that the annual plan provisions were not fully achieved and that many units and sectors still owe the fatherland and people an important quantity of unfulfilled production, hence they have also failed to achieve their planned incomes.

We must openly state that last year's results are not up to the possibilities available to our national economy, working people, and nation and that there were many shortcomings and deficiencies that contributed to a large extent to the failures registered last year.

However, we discussed all this in detail at the Party National Conference and in all bodies of our revolutionary workers democracy. Hence, both our achievements and our shortcomings and their causes are well known to you—therefore, I will not dwell on them now. We must draw all appropriate conclusions and lessons to take more exacting and resolute steps to eliminate all negative states of affairs, improve all activity, and unswervingly implement the plan for this year and the entire 5-year plan. (Loud applause)

Generally speaking, now, when we draw the balance sheet of 1987 activity, we can justifiably state that our socialist system has continued to develop and that all conditions exist for attaining our strategic goal, namely to proceed to a new stage of development by 1990, to achieve a new quality of work and life, and to raise our fatherland to new peaks of progress and civilization. (Loud applause)

Esteemed comrades, generally speaking, all these achievements were obtained under complex world economic conditions. In general, as is well known, the world economy has registered a low growth rate. However, one must particularly emphasize the worsening of the situation of the developing countries and the growth of their foreign debt to almost $1,200 billion. According to data issued by certain world economic bodies, while the incomes of poor countries have further decreased, the incomes of the rich countries have continued to grow. Thus, the incomes derived by poor countries from exports have decreased by more than $53 billion in the 1981-87 period, while the incomes of rich countries have increased by more than $400 billion in the same period.

According to data supplied by certain world economic bodies, 1987 witnessed a net flow of $29 billion from the developing countries to banks in the developed states.

These data strongly emphasize the injustice of the current economic relations in the world, the division of the world into rich and poor, and the accentuation of gaps between these two large groups of countries.

But even in the developed capitalist countries, the number of unemployed has reached almost 30 million people in 1987. In many developed capitalist countries, about 20-30 percent of the young are unemployed.

Generally speaking, social and national inequalities have grown. Here is a statement to this effect by the U.S. newspaper WASHINGTON POST: "While one-fifth of the rich own 43.7 percent of the overall incomes, one-fifth of the poor own only 4.6 percent." There are many similar data which prove the deepening inequality between rich and poor, both at the national and international levels.

Forecasts for this year and the coming years on the world economic and financial situation are quite gloomy and pessimistic.

In view of the economic interdependence among all states in the world, it is obvious that the negative effects of the world economy are being felt to a greater or lesser extent by all states, regardless of social system.

An objective analysis clearly proves that the difficult world economic situation is primarily caused by the huge military expenditures, which exceed the figure of $1 trillion. To this, one should also add the inequitable relations in international trade, economic exchanges, and financial relations. One should particularly mention the financial-banking system and the policy of excessively high interest rates, which have made an important contribution to the worsening of the economic and financial situation, particularly that of the developing countries.

In view of all these phenomena, it is absolutely necessary to tackle the accumulated economic and financial problems in a new way, proceeding from the requirement for a new world economic and financial order.

In order to overcome the crisis and the economic and financial problems at the national and world levels, imperialism, monopolies, and international financial capital are resorting to the old practice of making the poor shoulder the burden of this crisis, at the national level, and the developing countries take its brunt, at the international level. Moreover, the international banks, the IBRD [International Bank of Reconstruction and Development], and the IMF are imposing conditions on the developing countries that lead to inflation and worsening the situation of the broad masses. They condition granting new credits on the elimination of the public sectors and the development of the private capitalist economy, thus directly interfering in the domestic affairs of states and imposing their policy on scores of countries. However, all this only aggravates inequality, accentuates the division of the world into rich and poor, and leads to the further worsening of world economic relations.

But there is another way of solving these serious economic problems and the world crisis. To do this, one should completely renounce the old economic policy and adopt a new and democratic policy of making the rich be the ones to primarily shoulder the burden of the economic and financial crisis. Only a democratic solution, in the spirit of equality and mutual advantage, of respect for national independence and sovereignty, and of noninterference in the domestic affairs of other states will pave the way toward overcoming world economic difficulties, promoting the harmonious development of all states, and achieving a better and more just world. Such a policy is a prerequisite for both the developing countries and the developed ones. It is the only way to ensure the harmonious development of all states, by ensuring the socioeconomic progress of each people and nation! (Lively applause)

Esteemed comrades, the conclusions of the 1987 economic and financial balance sheet clearly emphasize the correctness of our party policy of developing the forces of production on the basis of the latest achievements of science and technology and ensuring a just distribution of the national income to consumption and development funds. Life and reality strongly prove that only by ensuring a rational accumulation and an appropriate growth of the development fund can one renew and further improve all national economic sectors, continue to develop the fatherland, and increase, on this basis, the national income and the material and intellectual standard of living of the people. (Loud applause)

The accountability analysis proves that only by increasing the national income and the fixed assets can one successfully build socialism and create conditions for our firm progress toward communism.

As a matter of fact, no social system has developed or can develop unless it promotes the growth of the forces of production, accumulation, and an enlarged reproduction.

The accountability analysis strongly emphasizes that the results obtained in 1987 were based on the existence and development of the state and cooperative socialist property of the whole nation. As a matter of fact, almost all fixed assets and the entire national wealth are achieved in this sector, which is the basis of our society's overall development and of raising the fatherland to new peaks of progress and civilization and further strengthening Romania's independence and sovereignty. (Loud and prolonged applause)

Proceeding from these realities, it is necessary to take further resolute steps to strongly develop the national wealth, particularly the productive fixed assets. Let us resolutely work to properly administer and attend to the

means of production entrusted to the collectives of working people, in their capacity as owners and producers, and to increase the profitability and efficiency of all socioeconomic units!

I would like to mention once more the important role played by central departments and enterprises, as basic units of the national economy, which operate on the basis of self-management, self-administration, and self-financing. We must ensure that the central departments and socioeconomic units commendably fulfill their decisive role in all socioeconomic activity. We must further improve the activity of working people's councils and of the general meetings of working people, in their capacity as owners, producers, and consumers. This represents the democratic form of participation by all working people and the entire nation in drafting and implementing the domestic and foreign policy and the democratic form of the development of our socialist society, in which everything is being achieved with the people and for the people.

We must ensure that the working people's councils and the general meetings commendably fulfill their role in promoting a smooth development of all activity.

As you could see from the accountability analysis, more than 1,000 units have failed to make profits last year, thus recording large financial losses. If all economic-financial units had worked without losses and fulfilled their profit plans, then our national economy would have now had an additional income of about 40-50 billion lei.

I believe it is no longer necessary to dwell on the large losses suffered by our national economy and people as a result of unsatisfactory work performed by some units, nonfulfillment of profit provisions, and even the registration of certain losses.

It is obvious that this situation runs totally counter to the principles of self-management, self-administration, and self-financing. It is hard to talk about self-management and self-administration when one registers losses in administering a part of the national economy, when one resorts to credits, or when one covers losses with the profits obtained by other units! Therefore, it is necessary to totally eliminate this situation by the end of the first half-year period. All units should become profitable! In this respect, as was decided by the PEC, we must draft special economic and financial programs for each individual unit, which can ensure the profitability of each unit. I believe that all county party committees and all people's councils should examine the measures established by central bodies and ministries for their territory and should draft—together with the working people and management councils—programs of measures for implementing all these targets. We must do everything to ensure that this year our enterprises will no longer operate with losses. But aside from that, we should also work in such a way as to obtain maximum profit! This is self-administration, self-financing, and self-management! This is the task of all working people's collectives and management councils! (Loud applause)

It is necessary to take more resolute steps to further improve the economic and financial system. In this respect, I would like to draw attention to the need to improve the activity of financial bodies, from the top to the bottom, and increase the role of the financial control, particularly the preventive one. The financial control bodies should no longer be contented to ascertain certain negative states of affairs, but rather they should take preventive action to solve problems, ensure the smooth development of economic activities, observe consumption norms, generally reduce material and energy consumption, and attain all other indicators and parameters that ensure a greater economic efficiency and profitability. What kind of financial activity is that which allows the existence of excess stockpiles of more than 100 billion lei, when even our planned reserves are very high, much higher than in other countries!

That is why we will have to take resolute steps to rapidly introduce the excess stockpiles into the production flow and no longer permit the manufacture of other products until we eliminate existing stockpiles and incorporate them into production. I believe that all members of the Central Committee properly realize that the existence of large stockpiles, including large excess stockpiles, has a negative impact on the commendable development of the economic activity and on economic profitability and efficiency.

In the not too distant future, we must adopt a new norm-setting procedure and proceed to radically reduce existing material and consumption norms.

Generally speaking, all economic bodies and the entire financial system must act in a new and revolutionary spirit, proceeding from the need to make maximum use of the material base and manpower, in order to further increase the wealth of the entire nation, which, as I stressed a short while ago, is the basis of our entire development, or promoting the fatherland's overall growth, and of raising the people's standard of living! (Loud applause)

This is how one should understand the envisaged measures concerning new regulations for production prices and for the profits that can be added to production costs. The achievement of 30-40 percent profits at a number of products is uneconomical and counterproductive. It is obvious that the respective units will not have the incentive to further increase production. However, we have in our overall economy products yielding such large profits, something that has a negative impact upon the entire development of the national economy.

That is why we deemed it necessary to limit profits to 6-12 percent. It is true, we have had certain limits until now, but they failed to work properly, because our

economic and financial bodies have actually circumvented the law provisions and included the profits delivered to the budget into the production cost, thus actually falsifying the balance sheet of the activity of the respective units and creating certain undeserved and unjustly obtained privileges. By limiting profits in this way, we plan to ensure, of course, that the difference will be taken from the industrial consumer or the consumer at large, through a turnover tax.

Therefore, we do not plan a general modification of the system, but rather a shift of profits from one sector to another. All these profits belonged anyway to the state, but only caused confusion and failed to stimulate the development of the productive activity.

We intend that the increase in profits—above the limits established by law—obtained on the basis of reducing consumption and production costs should remain for a year at the disposal of the respective enterprise and only at a proportion of 50 percent, for a period of 4 years. Of course, new results will have to be obtained every year and certain profits—which can stay within the respective enterprises—will have to be further achieved as a result, I repeat, of economic activity. Any profit increase on the basis of raising prices will be entirely taken over by the state. But we should not permit any price increases above the established limits, in any way!

The right way to proper economic activity is not by increasing prices, but rather by reducing costs and expenditures. Only this will guarantee a healthy economy and the harmonious development of the forces of production!

At the same time, we will better define the current provision on granting an additional bonus for the production earmarked for export, namely 10 percent for the hard currency exports and 6 percent for exports to socialist countries on the basis of clearing. These measures enable the enterprises that commendably fulfill their export tasks—including the enterprises from the related industry that contributes to fulfilling the relevant production—to obtain larger profits for fulfilling their export tasks. This will undoubtedly lead to greater incentives and interest in commendably achieving the entire export plan.

Likewise, there are new stipulations concerning improved remuneration for export production, by raising it 10 percent for hard currency exports and 6 percent for exports to socialist countries on the basis of clearing. As we have seen, this will be added to the remuneration envisaged for the export production, which must ensure greater incentives for all working people's collectives to commendably fulfill export tasks.

Why are these measures necessary? We tried to find, in our socialist conditions, new forms conducive to further production incentives and the fulfillment on export tasks—on the basis of achieving the planned production and quality levels—in view of the importance of export for the overall socioeconomic development of our fatherland.

On the basis of the Party National Conference decisions, in the second part of this year we will proceed to increase the remuneration of all working people by about 10 percent, an action which will be concluded next year.

All these measures require a radical improvement of all our economic activity. Without the commendable fulfillment of socioeconomic development plans and without great economic efficiency and profitability, we will not have conditions for implementing these measures!

Everybody knows the provisions of the plan and programs for this year and the entire 5-year plan. It is now necessary to resolutely proceed toward expediently fulfilling the plan and program for this year and the entire 5-year plan!

Generally speaking, the achievements for the first quarter of this year and better and represent an important increase compared with the first quarter of the last year. But you are well aware of the fact that last year we had an unsatisfactory situation. Therefore, we should not be content with the results obtained, as there are still serious lags compared with the plan. We must make our comparisons with the plan provisions, not with what happened a year ago!

At this plenum, I would like to again draw attention to the need to implement the energy program. Last year's situation should never happen again. We must increase the production of coal and raw materials and ensure that the productive units fulfill the overall production of raw and other basic materials for the entire national economy.

We must pay due attention to investments and the commendable fulfillment of plan to commission new production capacities on schedule. Likewise, we must take resolute steps to implement provisions on commissioning the envisaged productive capacities in all units.

Particular attention should be paid to quality problems and raising the technical level of production in all sectors. We must ensure that Romanian products can qualitatively compare with the best similar products at the world level! Many comrades spoke here about a number of achievements and concerns in this respect. However, we will have to take resolute steps to ensure that the important results obtained in improved activity, research, and technology should be broadly introduced into production.

In this respect, I would like to remind you that we have good programs on scientifically organizing production and work and modernizing all sectors of activity. Steps were taken in all units to implement these programs.

Unfortunately, there is a blatant discordance between established measures and reality. We must ensure a full correlation between the programs on modernizing and organizing production—including the programs on economic and financial standards—and the practical activity. We must act to implement them in actual fact!

It is necessary to show greater concern with increasing labor productivity, by thoroughly organizing all activity and applying appropriate mechanization and automation methods in each sector.

I particularly wish to draw attention to the problems of commendably fulfilling the export tasks and better capitalizing our production on international markets.

All state organs and all bodies of our revolutionary workers democracy must unswervingly implement all programs and measures, must act to further strengthen order, discipline, and the spirit of responsibility, and must ensure the participation of all working people all socioeconomic activity. Let us strongly develop a revolutionary spirit or responsibility for the fatherland, people, party, and the cause of socialism!

Each one in his field must resolutely work to fulfill his highly responsible duty at his place of work! Let us do everything to ensure that we obtain the best possible results this year in promoting socioeconomic development, improving all our activity, and commendably managing all sectors of activity! (Loud applause)

Esteemed comrades, the plenum has examined the activity of party bodies and organizations. As you can note, we have a powerful party that totals more than 3.7 million members, of which 55 percent are workers. Worth stressing is that more than 34 percent of the total of party members are women. However, we have not fulfilled provisions aimed at having women hold some 40 percent of party membership.

We have a good social and nationality composition. Likewise, the party composition in terms of age is also good. We have a young party. The major part of the new members come from among the ranks of the Union of Communist Youth, from among former Pioneers and members of the Union of Communist Youth. Therefore, we are entitled to place greater emphasis on the problem of raising the standard and quality of party members and the requirements for becoming a member of the RCP—the leading political force of our whole nation. (loud applause)

We must constantly work to improve the party's activity and to enhance its role as a leading political force in all areas. We must well understand that the activity in all sectors can progress under most favorable conditions only if the party bodies and organizations play their role by proceeding from the fact that our party represents the awareness of our entire nation! It is the vital center of the people that ensures the proper progress of activities in all sectors. The activity in all areas depends on how the party bodies and organizations work!

We must develop the revolutionary spirit to a greater extent, we must strengthen responsibility and discipline, and we must vigorously develop criticism and self-criticism to ensure a thorough analysis of all areas of activity and the establishment of the necessary measures to perform all work under the best of conditions. We do not need formal criticism, nor do we need demagogical criticism! We need a revolutionary communist criticism that will reveal failings but will also provide prospects and establish the necessary measures to increase responsibility and activities in all areas!

We must develop the party's internal democracy more vigorously and ensure the discussion within the party of all problems in our society and the problems of the party activity considering that this is an indivisible part of the revolutionary workers' democracy and of ensuring the participation of our whole nation in the management of all sectors of activity. There is an interdependence between the party democracy and the revolutionary workers' democracy. These two democracies should manifest themselves at the same time in order to increase the revolutionary workers' democracy more vigorously, a democracy without which socialism and communism cannot be built! (loud applause)

We must work with greater determination to ensure the progress of the activity of our party aktiv and of the party bodies that incorporate hundreds of thousands of party cadres playing a decisive role in the party activity and in the development of our overall activity in general.

In close connection with this we must stress that we have tens of thousands of party and state cadres available—almost 200,000—who work with great responsibility in various sectors to fulfill their tasks. In this field, too, we have achieved positive results in promoting cadres and in improving their technical, professional, and political standard. Unfortunately—as the report to the plenum mentions—we also have failings and there are still some activists and party and state cadres who do not fulfill their responsibilities appropriately.

We must apply more firmly the provisions of the Central Committee decisions and the country's laws regarding the recruitment and promotion of cadres from among the ranks of the best activists with a high professional, technical, and scientific education, and with a high political-ideological training. We must understand the close link and relationship between professional-technical and political-ideological training. Only an activist who has acquired both these areas of knowledge will be a good party leader, a good state activist, only he will be able to commendably fulfill the tasks entrusted to him by the party and state, and only such an activist will honor his responsibilities toward the people, thus ensuring the proper progress of the activity in the area in which he is

active and, together with all the other people, the implementation of the programs and plan for the development of our homeland in general! We have the resources from which to recruit and promote such activists, both for the party and the scientific-technological activity. We have a great number of engineers, technicians, men of science, and we have a great number of workers with wide technological and professional knowledge. We have a broad political-ideological educational system that can ensure the implementation of the targets in this area. We must constantly improve the level of technical-professional and scientific training on the basis of the most modern achievements of science and of dialectical and historical materialism! We must constantly apply the rotation principles on the promotion of cadres, which are stipulated in the party statute and the country's laws! Let us ensure a good relationship between cadres of an older age with experience and young cadres in order to thus ensure the proper progress of the overall party and state activity!

In all areas we must constantly promote the best cadres with the best qualities—I repeat—political and ideological. We must understand that the problem of constantly strengthening the party is not just a campaign, it is the party's concern every day, every month, and throughout the year! Likewise, regarding the cadres problem, there must be a constant concern with ensuring a proper structure, with promoting more and more new cadres and new activists who, having the necessary knowledge, are determined to work in a revolutionary spirit and with youthful elan to implement the programs for socioeconomic development and the decisions of the 13th RCP Congress. This guarantees the preservation of the vigor and youth of our party, of the cadres, and of the party's leading force! (Loud, prolonged applause)

The agenda also included the report on solving working people's letters. It must be stressed that last year more than 1.5 million working people approached the party and state bodies with various problems. The major part of these letters criticized some negative situations and made proposals on how to improve activities in various areas. I must stress that on the basis of such notifications we were able to realize negative situations earlier, learn about certain violations by party and state cadres, and thus the necessary measures could be taken to eliminate these things.

Generally speaking, I believe that the number of letters and the meetings between party and state bodies and a great number of working people illustrates that people's trust in the party and its policy has increased and that this is actually part and parcel of the revolutionary workers' democracy and of the link between the party and the broad people's masses.

We must continue to work to solve all notifications and deal with all proposals in time to constantly strengthen the link with the masses and with all our people. We must constantly bear in mind that the activity of the party bodies and organizations must take place in close linkage with the people. Let us rally the efforts of our entire nation in implementing the programs for socioeconomic development and in ensuring our homeland's firm progress on the road of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism! (Loud, prolonged applause)

Esteemed comrades, our plenum has examined the party's international activity and has unanimously endorsed its foreign policy, our homeland's policy of strengthening relations with all states in the world, irrespective of social system. Last year, too, Socialist Romania worked with great determination and made an active contribution to solving certain international problems and to the policy of disarmament, of eliminating nuclear weapons, and ensuring peace and international cooperation. We have constantly worked to base our relations with all states in the world on the principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, and mutual advantage.

We have struggled to constantly develop relations with the communist and workers parties and strengthen solidarity with the socialist and social-democratic parties, all democratic parties, and with all progressive and anti-imperialist forces favoring peace and cooperation.

We can say that Romania's foreign policy has been fully in keeping with the 13th RCP Congress decisions, with the aspirations of our people, but also with the interests of all nations in eliminating nuclear weapons and achieving disarmament, ensuring peace, and with their interest in living in a better and more just world that will ensure the progress of each nation, without any outside interference. (loud applause)

I do not want to deal with the goals of our international policy in detail. They have been clearly defined by the RCP National Conference. I also referred to these issues at length during meetings with some bodies of our revolutionary workers' democracy. In the spirit of guidelines established by the RCP National Conference, we are firmly determined to participate with all our might in implementing the disarmament policy, to constantly work to completely eliminate nuclear weapons, and, in this sense, to eliminate all nuclear weapons in Europe in the shortest time possible.

We advocate the solution of all disputes by negotiations.

There are numerous serious problems—and we should not have too many illusions or overrate the steps taken so far. They are important steps, but they are only steps and—to be honest—only small steps.

We have many things to do and we must work with greater determination to strengthen solidarity with all forces and peoples who want to achieve a world of peace

and cooperation, without weapons and wars. Our party, government, and Socialist Romania will continue to work in this spirit! We will do all we can to contribute to the achievement of these goals that are both in keeping with the aspirations of our people and with those of the whole of mankind! (loud, prolonged applause; long chants of "Ceausescu-peace!")

Esteemed comrades, our plenum has unanimously adopted all reports and programs on the agenda. We now have to move with great determination toward implementing them and primarily toward fulfilling this year's plan. Let us work with great determination to complete planting and all other agricultural activities in the shortest time possible and on schedule. Proper conditions exist. Therefore we must make sure that industry and agriculture will achieve the best results this year!

I would like to stress that all Central Committee members and the Central Committee itself bear the great responsibility not only to discuss and adopt decisions—which is surely a very good thing—but also to involve each one and the entire Central Committee in implementing all these decisions. We must ensure that our Central Committee—as the supreme body of the party between congresses, and thus of the entire nation—will commendably play its role in our society! Our work, the work of the entire Central Committee, and of each party member decides the way in which the decisions we adopt unanimously are implemented. In addition, it decides the way in which all plans aimed at raising our homeland to the highest pinnacles of progress and civilization are being implemented. (loud, prolonged applause)

In the same sense, it is necessary for all party bodies and organizations to work with great responsibility to commendably fulfill the tasks entrusted to them, thus ensuring the implementation of our decisions and programs, and activity such as this will broadly mobilize all our people in the economic activity and in the area of improving their revolutionary awareness and their political-ideological standard. Let us do all we can so that not only the party, but all people will work in complete unity within the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front to ensure our homeland's firm progress toward the golden dream of building communism in Romania! (loud, prolonged applause; long chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!" and "Ceausescu and the people!")

I wish the members of the party Central Committee, all party bodies and organizations, the Communists, and our entire nation great successes in all their activities and in ensuring that we will achieve the best of results in all areas this year! Much good health and happiness! (loud, prolonged applause, cheers; long chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!" and "Ceausescu and the people!" All those present in the hall stand up and give prolonged ovations to the party—the leading force of our nation—and to the party secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu)

Ceausescu Departs for Visit to Indonesia

AU070830 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0800 GMT 7 Apr 88

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania, together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu left this morning for an official friendship visit to the Republic of Indonesia, at the invitation of President of the Republic of Indonesia Suharto, and Mrs Suharto.

On their departure at Otopeni Airport, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu were seen off by full and candidate members of the PEC of the party Central Committee, by secretaries of the Central Committee, by members of the party Central Committee, the State Council, and the government, and by leaders of central institutions and mass and public organizations.

A group of Pioneers offered flowers to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu. Many Bucharest working people rallied at the airport and cheered enthusiastically for Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu and warmly wished them bon voyage and full success in their new tour of peace, friendship, and cooperation.

Ceausescu To Visit Vietnam in Late April

AU061523 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1507 GMT 6 Apr 88

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 6/4/1988—The RCP general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, President of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, and Mme Elena Ceausescu will pay an official goodwill visit to Vietnam at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and of the Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in the second half of April.

Further Reportage on Mojsov's Visit to Spain

Speech to Spanish Parliament

LD061834 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0629 GMT 6 Apr 88

[Text] Madrid, 6 Apr (TANJUG)—"When, for the first time after 41 years, elected representatives of the Spanish people took their seats on the benches of the Cortes, this was the most striking expression of the strong and lasting democratic orientations in this country. The historical process of the famous Spanish change was crowned with the adoption of a new constitution," said Lazar Mojsov, president of the Yugoslav Presidency, today in his speech in the Spanish parliament.

Mojsov stressed that the historical transformation of Spain had been an exceptionally important event for the whole of the European continent and all the trends of democratization of relations in it, which were marked with the Final Act of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation in Helsinki.

President Mojsov said that since that time Yugoslavia and Spain, having followed similar and close historical paths, had been strengthening cooperation more rapidly and in an all-around way.

Present day Yugoslavia—added Mojsov—represents centuries of longing for independence, freedom, and our own choice for our own destiny. "The nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia equitably and in full freedom express their national identity. Yugoslavia is a country of self-managing socialism and a nonaligned country, which has firmly mapped out its path. It is a country which, like all countries in the world today, has its problems and difficulties, but also the strength and resolution to overcome them."

Speaking about the situation in the Mediterranean, Lazar Mojsov pointed to the need to advance mutual cooperation in this region and for "that common sea to be a region of peace, security, and cooperation for all." "We cannot accept the existing situation," he added, because "this would mean putting at risk peace, freedom, and cooperation between independent and equal nations of the Mediterranean, which are linked despite all their mutual differences and divisions." "This is also how I see cooperation between Yugoslavia and Spain—between a nonaligned Mediterranean country and a country that is a member of the EEC, as a joint responsibility of friendly, but in many ways different, countries, toward themselves, toward their common continent, toward the world as a whole."

The president of the SFRY Presidency went on to speak of the increasing interdependence in the contemporary world, on the inseparability of peace, security and development issues. He called for the general involvement of the international community in strengthening equitable cooperation and peace and in finding peaceful solutions to global, regional, and bilateral problems.

Welcoming the "first historical agreement between the great powers on eliminating individual categories of nuclear weapons," Lazar Mojsov expressed the hope that "a new era is opening of mutual trust and the gradual solution of all accumulated world problems."

"We expect other, even more vital steps to follow those already taken, which will strengthen this essential mutual trust between East and West and, above all, we expect the whole international community to be involved in this," added Mojsov.

President Mojsov stressed in particular the essential need to overcome the deep division of the world into the developed North and the undeveloped South. He said that national development in almost all the developing countries was stagnating. "In this context the serious world debt problem imposes itself. This will certainly not be solved without more resolute joint action by debtors and creditors to lessen the crisis, in the interests of both sides, which has already led many national economies to the very brink of collapse," stated Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency, among other things, in his speech in the Spanish parliament.

Mojsov Activities in Madrid

LD061835 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1508 GMT 6 Apr 88

[Text] Madrid, April 6 (TANJUG)—Yugoslav Presidency President Lazar Mojsov and Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzales this afternoon continued political talks begun last night.

Mojsov this morning layed a wreath on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Madrid and visited Madrid's townhall where he was presented with the golden keys of the city.

In the townhall where Lazar Mojsov was welcomed with all honors, Mayor of Madrid Juan Barranco said that Yugoslavia's historical experience in its struggle for independence has become an inspiration to many countries.

Barranco said that Yugoslavia's path and international policy, inspired by non-alignment will be recorded in history as one of the most original philosophies of contemporary socialism.

The Yugoslav Presidency president addressed all representatives of parliamentary groups at the Spanish Senate.

In a welcome address Spanish Senate President Jose Federico de Carvajal said that Yugoslav and Spanish peoples had excellent relations and were both willing to continue cooperation.

Spanish and Yugoslav Foreign Ministers, Francisco Fernandez Ordonez and Budimir Loncar today discussed a series of international questions of interest to both countries at the headquarters of the Spanish Foreign Ministry.

Mojsov, Gonzalez Hold Talks

LD062249 Belgrade TANUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1635 GMT 6 Apr 88

[Text] Madrid, 6 Apr (TANJUG)—The almost 2-hour long dialogue this afternoon between Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez in Moncloa Palace undoubtedly indicated that the first Yugoslav top-level visit not only serves to reiterate good political links between socialist Yugoslavia and newly democratic Spain, but also provides new scope for future cooperation in all areas.

So President Mojsov and Prime Minister Gonzalez said during a brief meeting with Yugoslav and Spanish journalists following their talks in Moncloa Palace.

Having expressed satisfaction at being the first president of the SFRY Presidency to have paid an official visit to Spain, Lazar Mojsov went on to stress that, although countries with differing internal systems and of different international positions, Yugoslavia and Spain have similar or identical views on many international issues. Mojsov assessed his official visit as very successful, adding that the two countries had agreed that the time had come for [words indistinct]. Mojsov invited Prime Minister Gonzalez to visit Yugoslavia. Accepting the invitation with pleasure, Prime Minister Gonzalez said that he had had an earlier opportunity to visit our country, which he used to familiarize himself with our internal system and Yugoslavia's international standing.

The expansion of economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and Spain was the main item on the agenda of all the talks that took place over the last 2 days in Madrid. This year's volume of trade is set to double and reach $200 million. Prime Minister Gonzalez said in this context that the two sides had outlined a number of specific projects on cooperation in the public sector and that initial concrete agreements had been reached on investing Spanish capital in the Yugoslav economy.

It has been learned that Spain has shown full understanding for Yugoslavia's efforts to develop cooperation with the EC. This is an important fact as Spain takes over the EC Presidency in January next year. In this context, President Mojsov expressed his firm belief that this would provide an opportunity for the two countries "to understand each other better in developing relations between Yugoslavia and the EC and Western Europe, in general."

At the same time, at Santa Cruz Palace, Foreign Ministers Loncar and Fernandez Ordonez carried out an extensive exchange of views on the most significant international questions, such as East-West relations, international detente, the development of the CSCE process, developing countries' debts, and other issues. Of particular significance was a discussion of the situation in the Mediterranean, especially the initiative by nonaligned countries in this area for a dialogue with other Mediterranean countries, one of which is Spain. This refers to opening up new ways for dialogue and cooperation between all Mediterranean countries, which both countries support.

This evening in the Yugoslav Embassy in Madrid Lazar Mojsov and members of our delegation will meet with Yugoslavs who live and work in Spain. After this, Lazar Mojsov will attend a soccer match between Real Madrid and Eindhoven at Santiago Bernabeu Stadium.

Poland's Urban Arrives on 4-Day Visit

LD062204 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1739 GMT 6 Apr 88

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Apr (TANJUG)—Jerzy Urban, under secretary for press and information of the PPR Government, arrived today at the FEC's invitation on a 4-day return visit to Yugoslavia. Jerzy Urban will hold talks with Svetozar Durutovic, member of the FEC and federal secretary for information, about further widening and promoting cooperation in the area of information between the two friendly countries.

Minister Urban will visit several editorial boards and public information media and will also pay a visit to Novi Sad.

Joint GDR Cooperation Committee Opens Session

LD062152 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1636 GMT 6 Apr 88

[Text] Belgrade, Apr 6 (TANJUG)—Economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and the German Democratic Republic (GDR) is stable, versatile, and steadily ascending—it was noted today at the opening of the 23rd session of the two countries' mixed committee on economic, scientific and technical cooperation.

In terms of annual volume of exchanged goods and services, the GDR, for its near under one billion dollars, accounts for one of Yugoslavia's ten major trading partners. It ranks as Yugoslavia's third partner from among the CMEA countries.

Some 20 percent of the overall exchange unfolds on the basis of long-term credit arrangements for Yugoslav deliveries of aluminium, zinc, copper and cellulose, with 40 percent of the deliveries paid for in convertible currency.

The GDR's only joint venture in socialist countries is that with Yugoslavia: investments in a department for the production of titanium dioxide in the zinc works at Celje.

Other successful domains of cooperation are: finance and banking, scientific-technical, transportation, and services particularly those in the building construction industry and in the overhaul of GDR ships in Yugoslav ports.

Head of the Yugoslav delegation to the mixed committee session is government member Radovan Makic, while the delegation of the GDR is headed by Vice-Premier Horst Soelle.

'Alternative Slovene Constitution' Proposed

AU061509 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 6 Apr 88

[Text] At the annual meeting of the Slovene Writers Association held yesterday, Tone Persek, member of the Slovene Constitutional Commission and a lecturer at the Academy for Film, Television, and Theater, said that the time is ripe for the public to be presented with an alternative proposal for the new Slovene Constitution. Within the alternative constitutional provisions, he proposed, among other things, that a new view has been formulated concerning the Slovene People's Army that would make it, in principle, independent, although it would still constitute a part of the Yugoslav People's Army. However, the Republican Constitutional Commission does not seem to know anything about this alternative provision. Relja Atanasijevic reports:

The model of the new alternative Slovene Constitution, as Tone Persek said, will be presented at a public discussion forum in the Cankar Hall in Ljubljana at the end of April. This discussion forum will be organized by the Slovene Writers Association. At their annual meeting, held yesterday, Tone Persek discussed the main elements of the alternative republican constitution. Two points of this document were of particular interest. The first refers to the Slovene People's Army. In principle, this would be independent, although still a part, of the Yugoslav People's Army. The second point stresses the need for the clear definition of the principles of Slovenia's union with other peoples within the Yugoslav federation.

Milojka Modrian, vice president of the Slovene Constitutional Commission, told me today that the Slovene Assembly and its Constitutional Commission do not know anything about this alternative proposal. As far as the two points mentioned by Tone Persek are concerned, she said that in the preparatory stage up until now for the draft Slovene constitutional amendments, these issues have not been discussed at all. I also spoke to Jozef Bozic, secretary of the Republican Council of the Veterans Organization, about the alternative solution on the idea of making the Slovene People's Army independent in principle but still constituting a part of the Yugoslav People's Army. His comment was brief and clear. He said that this was a case of tinkering and provocation.